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Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

RESEARCH DIRECTOR

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY S. AURAND, Director, Research and Development Division, War Department General Staff, was commissioned second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps upon graduation from the United States Military Academy in 1915, and was transferred to the Ordnance Department in 1920. He was graduated from the Command and General Staff School in 1928, and from the Army War College in 1931. For four years, he was instructor in the Army War College. After graduation from the Army Industrial College in 1940, he was appointed Director, International Division, Services of Supply, War Department. He served as Commanding General of the Sixth Service Command from 1942 to 1944, when he went to the European Theater as Deputy Chief of Ordnance, Communications Zone. He was named Commanding General of Normandy Base Section in 1944, and in 1945 was designated Commanding General, Services of Supply, United States Army in the China Theater. In 1946, he was named Commanding General, Africa-Middle East Theater. He received his present appointment in June 1946.

THE FUTURE KNOCKS AT OUR DOOR

By

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY S. AURAND

*Director, Research and Development Division
War Department*

THE supreme lesson of World War II is that scientific research and development holds the key to military strength and national security. A startling flood of valuable and ingenious devices—"black light," radar, proximity fuzes, jet propulsion, and finally atomic bombs—was made possible by an intensive mobilization of science and industry during the emergency. Such a zero-hour effort can not be expected to save us again.

All those inventions grew from research performed years before Pearl Harbor; but this research had not been integrated with military planning. It took a war emergency to accomplish that. It must not happen again.

In our peacetime planning for national security, the research of science and industry must be closely interwoven with military research and development. With the invasion of science into the art of war, research and development no longer can be a scattered effort, a problem to be dealt with piecemeal by the arms and services. Coordination and guidance at the top planning level is a vital necessity.

To meet this need, the Research and Development Division of the War Department General Staff was born, one year ago this month, to provide for overall planning in military research on the top War Department level. Here, every avenue is explored for the fullest possible use of the Nation's brains and skills in insuring national security; for the development of human and mechanical means that will enable us, with lowest cost in lives and time, to reach the ultimate objective—success in battle. No aspect of the soldier's life will be exempt.

General and special projects are allotted to appropriate technical services, and to the Army Air Forces. Our Division supervises development of a project, studies progress reports, consults frequently, and coordinates the activity with other interested agencies, including the Navy Department. So far as equipment is concerned, the Research and Development Division is not responsible for procurement or distribution; rather it is responsible for scientific research and the development and improvement of equipment. We are not only interested in the best weapons, materiel, and counter-measures that can be developed; we also are concerned with intensive research into the day-to-day life of the individual soldier—his food, clothing, recreation, and morale in all possible situations. And always we must recognize the economic, political, sociological, and industrial implications.

In all our plans and missions, we are assuming that no existing arms, equipment, or techniques are entirely satisfactory. On the other hand, our investigation is not skipping over basic arms and equipment on the assumption that they are going to be obsolete. "Push-button" wars may be a possibility, in the distant future. While recognizing such a possibility, we are mainly concerned with perfecting and expanding the present means of waging war—means that would be used if war broke out tomorrow, and means that will probably still be used extensively many years from now. Whatever fantastic scientific developments may come, we still know that wars will be fought by men; and the men who are best trained, armed, and equipped will win those wars.

A keystone of research and development plans is the wide use of civilian talents and facilities. In the field of pure research, we will utilize educational institutions and industrial laboratories in preference to doing the work within the War Department. In addition, civilian experts will be employed to work directly with the War Department. At the top level, for example, as Civilian Deputy Director of the Division, is Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington University. A War Department Research Advisory Panel composed of outstanding civilian scientists, educators, industrialists, and engineers, representing both the natural and the social sciences, has also been established to collaborate with Division personnel in solving special planning and technical problems. Ultimately, this Panel is expected to include 100 to 150 members.

Two dangerous shortages threaten future scientific research and development in this country—a shortage of scientific personnel and a depleted backlog of information. Dr. Vannevar Bush has estimated that 18,000 persons who eventually would have earned Ph.Ds in scientific fields were shunted, by war service, into other fields. Paucity of new information exists because, due to the urgency of war, scientists exhausted the resources of data provided by previous years of research.

Our program will attempt to build up a new fund of scientific information and to find practical means of using it. We have also instituted a far-reaching personnel program, superimposed over all aspects of our planning, to make the fullest possible use, in the event of another emergency, of every scientist and engineer in the country, in or out of the Army, and to give further scientific training to qualified Army personnel. We expect to use the talents of every scientifically trained officer and enlisted man in the Army; we intend to provide the kind of environment in which Army and civilian scientists can further their careers; and we accept the challenge of the Chief of Staff "to make our professional officers the equals in knowledge and training of civilians in similar fields and to make our professional environment as inviting as that outside."

A marked division exists between the research and development activities of the Air Forces and those of the rest of the Army; so that, in the event of unification or the establishment of a separate Air Force, there will be no interruption in scientific progress. The Division will retain cognizance of Army Air Forces projects and will make final decisions where a conflict of programs occurs; but, in general, AAF research and development activities will be directed and supervised by Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay for the Commanding General, AAF.

Although we are dedicated to research and development to serve military ends, the Army will not be the only one to profit. History shows that Army research and development has contributed continuously to an improved standard of living for all Americans. In the 1800s, the Army explored, surveyed, and opened the West to pioneers, building roads, bridges, and communications. The Army built the first railroad in the United States; it built canals, notably the great Panama Canal. During the Alaska gold rush, the only link with civilization was the Alaska cable, constructed and operated by the Signal Corps. In 1915, the Signal Corps sent the first successful radio message from plane to ground. And between the wars, Army pioneer-

ing was chiefly responsible for the growth of American aviation.

Army medical research, during World War II, advanced neuropsychiatry many years, and vast strides were made in plastic surgery and prosthetics. In ordnance, the famous ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), developed under the supervision of the Ordnance Department, is 1000 times faster than any computer and can multiply two 10-digit numbers in 1/360th of a second.

Outstanding recent Army contributions include "shooting the moon" with radar; the Static Direction Finder, which locates distant storm centers and opens a new field of meteorology; and a new sensory aid for the blind—an "optical cane"—which enables the sightless to locate obstacles within a radius of 20 feet. Meanwhile, Army research and development continues to make life pleasanter for everybody, providing such prosaic items as an all-purpose soap, waterproof matches, plastic in-soles, and a new type of house screen.

Examples of the projects now in work, or planned, indicate the scope of our scientific inquiries.

The Corps of Engineers will work on lighter and stronger bridges; better maps of the world, with improved methods for speedy compilation and mass reproduction; better petroleum pipelines; more efficient road-building.

The Chemical Corps will investigate defenses against toxic agents, including accurate and simple detecting devices. The Ordnance Department will study ballistics at supersonic velocities; improvement of fuel, lubricants, and rust preventatives; increased efficiency of free rockets and launchers; and revolutionary propulsion systems for vehicles and tanks. The Signal Corps will conduct research and development in communications, a field in which the sky is literally the limit. The Transportation Corps will work on marine equipment and related items used by the Army. Technical services will continue studies of metals, plastics, rubber, adhesives, cleaning and preserving materials.

The Surgeon General will continue research in battlefield surgery, psychoneurosis, special or unusual diseases, and immunization. He will establish physical standards that will cut down manpower loss in another war, and standards that will permit wider employment of the physically handicapped.

The Quartermaster General will conduct basic research on all aspects of the relationship between man and his environment. Man is frequently the weakest link in a military opera-

tion conducted under extreme environmental conditions; and the millions of dollars spent on new weapons and counter-measures is wasted unless the individual soldier can be maintained as an effective agent. A Quartermaster Consolidated Laboratory—or "Institute of Man"—is planned where all environmental conditions will be studied. The results will be translated into specifications for food, clothing, and equipment to make the soldier most efficient in all surroundings. This research will consider the psychological as well as the physical effect of environment. Mass reactions, psychological warfare, panic, and the like will be studied, including personality and social factors involved in fomenting and preventing wars.

Extensive and continuing research on personnel problems will be made by the Director of Personnel and Administration, War Department General Staff. Most of our personnel research has been concerned with acute and immediate problems. It is now becoming possible to do a long-range job and search for more lasting solutions. Projects will include studies of recruitment, selection, and classification of personnel; leadership, personality, and adjustment; performance evaluation and promotion; technical proficiency and job standards; and the maximum use of manpower, especially the mentally, educationally, or physically handicapped.

The Commanding General, Army Air Forces, is responsible for War Department research and development in guided missiles. Cooperative interest is assigned to the Chief of Ordnance and the Chief Signal Officer. The fundamental problems are propulsion, control, aerodynamics, and the characteristics of the earth's atmosphere at the high altitudes at which these missiles will fly. The overall objective of the Army Air Forces' research and development program is to maintain air supremacy for the Nation, both in striking power and in air defense.

Except for the Army Air Forces' existing contract for atomic propulsion, no War Department funds will be used for research and development in the fields of atomic energy and fission products. Projects initiated in these fields by War Department agencies will be processed by the Research and Development Division to the Military Liaison Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission. Direct liaison will be maintained between the initiating agency and the Commission; and usually research personnel of the initiating agency will be assigned to the Commission to work in the project.

WAR DEPARTMENT WINS ANOTHER OSCAR

By

LIEUTENANT THELMA M. THOMPSON

A WAR DEPARTMENT film, "Seeds of Destiny," has been selected by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences as the most distinctive achievement in documentary film production during 1946. Brigadier General C. T. Lanham, Chief, Information and Education Division, accepted the famed Oscar statuette for the War Department at the awards presentation ceremony in Hollywood, 13 March 1947. In his statement of acceptance, General Lanham credited two former members of the armed services, Captain David Miller and Sergeant Art Arthur, for their part in preparing the film, under direction of the Information and Education Division.

"Seeds of Destiny," an Army Information Film of 20 minutes running time, trains the camera's eye on the plight of Europe's and Asia's children, and the steps taken to relieve their distress from famine and disease. The results of Hitler's program of planned starvation of defeated nations—the prediction that "we shall leave an inheritance of ruins, stone heaps, rats, epidemics, hunger and death, and thereby western civilization shall decline"—are portrayed in stark and authentic scenes. The film suggests that the haunted children, if ignored, can grow up to become the Hitlers, Tojos, and Mussolinis of the future.

The award-winning film is available for non-profit showing to churches, high schools, fraternal organizations, and service clubs upon request to the Commanding General of the nearest Army Area headquarters, attention: Signal Corps Central Film Library.

LIEUTENANT THELMA M. THOMPSON, WAC, is on the editorial staff of the Information and Education Division, War Department.

The current award marks the second time that a War Department film has been singled out for recognition in the documentary motion picture field. "Prelude to War" was selected for a similar award as the best documentary film of 1942. The film, first of the *Why We Fight* orientation series directed by Major Frank Capra, traced the rise of Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese empire, the Japanese conquest of Manchuria, and the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

The Film Section of the Information Division of the War Department was launched during the stress of war in 1942, with Major (later colonel) Frank Capra in charge. This section became part of the Special Services Division and was later transferred to the Information and Education Division, under direction of Major General Frederick H. Osborn. Even



Official U. S. Army Signal Corps Photo

Brigadier General C. T. Lanham with the Oscar awarded for the War Department film, "Seeds of Destiny."

before a Table of Organization was set up for the Film Section, work was started on film planning, research, and script-writing. Important assistance to the Army film program was given by the Research Council, Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Information films, like weapons, began rolling off the Hollywood production line. Five films of the *Why We Fight* series were released in 1943, including the "Battle of Britain," "Battle of Russia," "The Nazis Strike," "Divide and Conquer," and "War Comes to America." Every device of cinematic technique, animation, dubbed-in voices, stirring background music, and captured enemy film, were skillfully employed. Millions of American soldiers who saw the series were graphically reminded of the vital issues at stake in the war. Packed with universal appeal for all types of audiences, the films were released for nation-wide showing to the general public.

The Information and Education Division also produced wartime information films on such topics as "Your Job in Germany," "Teamwork," "Our Job in Japan," and "The Negro Soldier." Titles in the Educational Film series included "It's Your America," showing American democracy through the eyes of one individual, "Don't Be a Sucker," a plea for religious and racial tolerance, and "Two Down and One to Go," a technicolor presentation of plans for redeployment of soldiers to the Pacific, released after VE Day.

The Army-Navy Screen Magazine, a popular wartime screen subject, is now released monthly by the Information and Education Division. Supplementing its wartime objective of showing the progress of war operations on all fronts, the Screen Magazine imparts knowledge of our Allies and of the home front; and assists in training by presenting specific ideas through animated cartoons.

In its postwar role, the Army film program is directed at informing and educating occupation forces, troops in training, and soldiers in military hospitals. In addition to "Seeds of Destiny," some of the major releases of 1946 include "GI Ambassadors," "Overseas Mission," and "Occupation Soldier." Releases in the *Pride of Outfit* series include "Hell for Leather," a motion picture record of the 1st Cavalry Division, and "The Fighting First," dealing with the 1st Infantry Division. Other current affairs subjects, on the relations of the United States to the United Nations, universal military training and unification of the armed forces, are scheduled for release.

OFFICER PROCUREMENT FOR THE FUTURE

By

MAJOR ROBERT B. MCBANE

A VAST program for procuring officers for the Regular Army, National Guard, Organized Reserve Corps, and Army of the United States has been announced by the War Department. This program provides a continuing system of procurement for the future, and affords opportunity for every qualified male citizen of the United States to apply for a commission in any component of the Army.

The chief source of officers for the Organized Reserve Corps will be the Reserve Officers' Training Corps program. ROTC training will be available at approximately 250 of the 1700 colleges and universities in the United States, and it is hoped that eventually 25,000 Reserve officers a year can be provided under this training.

The new procurement program goes beyond this, however, with provisions for commissioning certain civilians in the Organized Reserve Corps by direct appointment. Former warrant officers and former enlisted men of the first three grades, with six months' World War II service in such grade, may be commissioned in the Organized Reserve Corps or the National Guard after passing an examining board. They must have evidence of an AGCT score of 110 or higher, or must pass a similar test; must be high school graduates; and must possess the usual physical and moral qualifications.

In addition, certain professionally and technically qualified civilians, with no prior military service, may be commissioned directly in the Organized Reserve Corps or the National Guard. Eligible persons include clergymen, doctors, dentists, veterinarians, and other qualified specialists needed by the Medical Department, as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War;

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also technical experts and persons with special qualifications and value in industrial mobilization.

Officers and enlisted men on active duty, who are holding or have held commissions in the Army of the United States, may be appointed in the ORC at any time. Such persons on inactive duty status, who desire appointment, must apply for Reserve commissions not later than 30 June 1947.

Procurement of commissioned personnel from the ranks, through Officer Candidate School, will continue on a competitive basis, using devices similar to those developed during the integration program. The following will be eligible to apply for admission to OCS: (a) warrant officers and enlisted men on active duty; (b) former enlisted personnel, flight officers, and warrant officers who are not eligible for commissions under any other provision, who have served honorably during World War II, and who have been returned to civilian status but are not members of the Reserve components; (c) enlisted members and warrant officers of the National Guard or the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and college students who have completed the elementary course ROTC senior division and who do not intend to pursue their college studies further; and (d) male citizens with no previous military training.

Qualified persons may apply either for the Army OCS or the Army Air Forces OCS. Courses will last six months, and graduates of the Army OCS will go immediately to the Basic Associate Course of the specific arm or service for which they are selected. Persons who are not members of the Regular Army will be required to enlist for three years before attending OCS, but those failing to graduate will be relieved of their enlistment obligations. Civilians with no previous military training will be required to complete a basic training course before entering OCS.

Enlistment of an officer candidate is authorized in the third enlisted grade (staff sergeant) when selected; and active-duty personnel of lower grades will be promoted to that grade immediately prior to transfer to the School.

Military personnel in overseas theaters must have completed one year of overseas service immediately preceding the date of application. Regular Army enlisted men with less than nine months remaining in their current term of enlistment, if selected, may extend their enlistment or accept discharge for the convenience of the Government and reenlist for any of the authorized periods.

Active-duty personnel will apply through channels to their regimental, group, or similar unit commanders. After initial determination that the applicant is qualified by age, character, citizenship, service, and AGCT score, he will be given an Officer Candidate Test. Failing this, he may take an alternate test; but failing both disqualifies him and he may not reapply for six months. Next he must pass a physical examination. Then an Officer Candidate Evaluation Report is obtained from the noncommissioned officer best qualified to judge him, or from a commissioned officer, if the applicant has no noncommissioned superior. The final steps are appearance before an Interview Board and execution of a Biographical Information Blank. (See pages 48-50, ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST for December 1946.)

Civilians will apply to the commanding general of the Army Area or the overseas command in which they reside. After being found eligible by age, character, and citizenship, they will be ordered to the nearest headquarters for processing similar to that described above.

To satisfy the needs of the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps for second lieutenants, a separate quota totalling not more than five per cent of any specific OCS class enrollment will be allotted to the National Guard and Enlisted Reserve Corps. Graduates under this quota, after passing a Basic Associate Course, may elect to remain on active duty for two years or return to civilian status and serve three years in the Guard or Reserve. Graduates will be commissioned in the ORC, and National Guard graduates later may apply for commissions as second lieutenants in the National Guard.

Procurement of officers for the Regular Army, after the close of the current integration program, will be from the following sources: United States Military Academy graduates; honor graduates of senior division ROTC units; AUS officers on active duty; and persons qualified for appointment in the Medical, Dental, Veterinary, Pharmacy, and Chaplain Corps and the Judge Advocate General's Department.

With the exception of the specialists listed, appointees must be 21 to 27 years of age on the date of appointment; and procurement will be for the rank of second lieutenant only. In the Medical, Dental, and Veterinary Corps, the age limits are 21 to 32, with appointment to the rank of first lieutenant; Pharmacy Corps, 21 to 30, second lieutenant; Corps of Chap-

lains, 23 to 34, first lieutenant; and the Judge Advocate General's Department, 30 to 32, captain.

Appointment to the Regular Army of honor ROTC graduates will be made twice annually, on or about 1 July and 1 January. Professors of Military Science and Tactics will forward applications of eligible honor graduates to the Army Area or Department commander, listing them in order of merit and briefly evaluating each one. Army or Department commanders will arrange screening of the applicants, including physical examination, officer interview board, and further comments of the PMS&T and other officials of the educational institution. All documents will be forwarded to The Adjutant General, who will send them to the chief of the arm or service of the applicant's first and second choice. The latter will return their recommendations in order of preference.

Reserve, AUS, and National Guard officers will be appointed to the Regular Army in two groups each year, on or about 1 July and 1 January. This program will begin on 1 July 1947, when such officers who are voluntarily serving on active duty, and who are qualified by age and grade, may enter a competitive period of one year, during which time they must demonstrate their fitness to hold commissions in the Regular Army. Thereafter, the one-year competitive periods will begin each July and January. Officers on active duty must submit a request to enter a competitive tour at least 60 days prior to 1 July or 1 January. Officers of the Reserve components who are not on active duty may request recall to active duty for entry on a competitive tour. Those accepted must sign a Category I or VIII voluntary statement.

Not less than five months before completion of his competitive tour, each officer must submit an application for Regular Army appointment through channels. He will then be screened physically and by Officer Evaluation Report, Biographical Information Blank, Interview Board, and General Survey Test (if he is not a college graduate). If acceptable, his application will be processed for appointment according to current administrative procedures.

Appointment of Medical, Dental, Veterinary, Pharmacy, and Chaplain Corps officers to the Regular Army will be made at various times from qualified officers who have performed one year of continuous active duty after 30 June 1947, or by direct appointment of any qualified person, military or civilian, as a result of rigid competitive professional examinations.

ARMY WIVES AFLOAT

By

LIEUTENANT IRENE S. TAYLOR

THE Army has discovered a tangible element of that elusive factor called morale, labeled it Top Priority, and is shipping it in cargo lots to troops overseas in the occupation areas. This morale factor is human. It includes the soldier's wife and children, his mother and father, and even mother-in-law.

Since May 1946, a score of ships, some of them battle-scarred, converted troop transports, have carried more than 25,000 women and children to new homes with the occupation forces in the European theater. In this migration, the Transportation Corps has adapted many of the procedures and facilities which were used to carry approximately 60,000 war brides and children from Europe to America. With the number of passengers on these ten-day trips to Bremerhaven, Germany, varying from 80 to 800, and with 80-mile December gales as well as calm summer seas, the Transportation Corps must be prepared for any contingency.

Four days before sailing time, Army dependents converge on Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, an installation of the New York Port of Embarkation, to prepare for their voyage. Here they are assigned to billets; and fingerprints and photographs are taken for identification papers. Immunization records are examined to verify that everyone has received the necessary inoculations.

Shortly after arrival at Fort Hamilton, Army wives attend their first orientation meeting. Here they are given information about the post and its facilities, and are instructed to keep a watchful eye for announcements on the bulletin boards. Post facilities at their disposal include a library, nursery, diet kitchen, post exchange, electric washing machines, beauty parlor, movies, and a hospital. While awaiting notification

FIRST LIEUTENANT IRENE S. TAYLOR, WAC, is Public Relations Officer, New York Port of Embarkation.

of their departure, Army dependents may also take sightseeing and shopping tours in New York City, arranged by the American Red Cross. A final orientation hour is held the day before sailing. Gathered in the Army post theater, the families are assigned to particular ships and hear final instructions from the Transport Commander.

Ranging in age from six months to sixty years, these Army families represent a cross-section of America. For most, this is the first trip to New York. Many, in fact, have never traveled east of the Mississippi River. Some have left their home states for the first time. The majority are happy and are confident that they can handle the problems ahead.

A typical group of Army dependents comprised the 316 women and children bound for Bremerhaven who sailed on the USAT *Willard A. Holbrook* on one of its recent voyages. They arrived in Army buses early in the afternoon to board the transport at the Staten Island pier. Army wives, their arms piled high with last-minute purchases, gingerly navigated the gangplank, leading their children.

Red Cross volunteers assisted in bringing the smallest children aboard, and helped the wives to arrange belongings in their cabins. The preliminaries accomplished, passengers received families and friends in the lounge for final farewells.

Leave-taking was especially sad for Sally, an attractive blonde, wife of a staff sergeant, when she said good-bye to her mother and her mother-in-law, who had accompanied her to New York. Since their departure from Michigan, the elder women had taken turns caring for their seven-months-old grandson. Both had tears in their eyes as they waved goodbye. "I don't see why they're crying," said Sally. "I'll get along fine. It's about time I learned to take care of my son. His father is going to be very proud of me."

After the last visitor departed, tugs nosed the transport into lower New York bay. Ferry boats and small craft sounded three toots of "bon voyage."

The voyage to Germany had begun.

The ship was a floating military community under the direction of the Transport Commander, whose position is comparable to that of a commanding officer of a post, camp, or station. His staff aboard the *Holbrook* consisted of two immediate assistants, an executive officer and a WAC officer. An Army chaplain, a Transport Service Officer, charged with directing recreational activities, and the Transport Exchange Officer

in charge of the ship's post exchange, were additional members of the ship's officer complement.

While not a luxury liner, the *Holbrook* was equipped with facilities which any Army installation maintains for the comfort, health, safety, and the well-being of Army dependents.

A thoroughgoing medical program was administered by the Transport Surgeon and his staff, which included a Chief Nurse, a nurse in charge of the formula station, and a nurse in charge of wards and surgery. Medical facilities were comparable to those of a 60-bed hospital servicing a town of four to five thousand. Around-the-clock medical attention was provided for all passengers. Daily sick call hours were held in the dispensary, and nurses were on duty at all times in the various ship areas. A formula room for bottle babies was operated by the staff on C deck, and mothers were kept busy reporting to the formula room three or four times a day.

Each meal was served in two sittings in the main dining room. The long tables, each seating ten people, were covered with snowy linen tablecloths and set with glassware and silverplate. Each table was served by a waiter. Fresh fruit and milk were on the daily menu, with a choice of several meat or fish dishes at the noon and evening meals. Quality of food was good—similar to that served at any other Army post.

There was ample time for recreation. Afternoon and evening movies were crowded, and song fests flourished. The PX did a thriving business, particularly in candy bars which were popu-



Medical attention is provided for one of the younger passengers.

lar with the children. Because of the shortage of space, only supplies necessary for the voyage were stocked in the exchange—wash cloths, tooth paste, soap flakes, and other essentials.

At bridge in the lounge every evening, conversation usually centered on the new life ahead. "I hear you can buy beautiful china in Germany," said one wife who had deferred the purchase of many household goods until she reached her new home. Another discussed plans for a vacation in Switzerland when her husband was able to obtain leave. "Did you bring many clothes?" and "What are you going to wear when you meet your husband?" were frequent questions.

Uppermost in the minds of the voyagers was the oft-repeated question: "When will we get there?" The most popular gathering place during the three hours when meals were served was the bulletin board on which the ship's log revealed how far the ship had traveled.

Recreation was only a part of life for the military families; there were responsibilities, too. Nine of the Army wives, chosen with the approval of their fellow passengers, acted as area representatives, relaying minor problems, suggestions from the groups, and any complaints to the military staff. General instructions from the Transport Commander that were not given over the public address system were conveyed to the passengers by these area representatives.

Typical of the cooperation among mothers was the schedule developed for minding babies. Mothers who attended the first sitting at meals left the children in care of those who attended the second sitting. All took turns sharing responsibilities.

In the laundry room on E deck, volunteers set up schedules for use of the two Army-provided irons, so that no one person might monopolize an iron for the afternoon. A mother of two children volunteered daily to wash baby clothes in the hospital.

Nowhere on the ship was any distinction made as to rank. The wife of a pfc traveling with her two small children was berthed in a cabin on B deck, while the childless wife of a major or captain shared a compartment with a dozen other women and five or six children. One wife, who had been told by her husband, a captain, that she would have a cabin to herself and some one to take care of her baby, exhibited ingenuity when she found that she was to share a compartment with ten women and twelve children. Elected as area repre-

representative, she pitched in and prepared a chart for the compartment, designating the name of the person occupying each bunk. The chart was used as a model for other areas.

A group of 67 American Red Cross women passengers, most of whom had seen a year or more of service overseas, proved invaluable. They volunteered for work in a body, and reported for job assignments early each morning. They served as stenographers and typists, wrote and helped to mimeograph the ship's daily paper, the *Holbrook Herald*, helped in the library and the PX, and interviewed passengers. A major Red Cross contribution was a nursery playroom, open and supervised each afternoon for the two to six-year olds.

The necessity for obeying regulations in a group of this size was quickly demonstrated. In one case, an Army wife was reported missing from her assigned bunk. Just as a ship-wide search was about to be launched, it was discovered that she had moved to a friend's compartment without permission from the Transport Commander.

During the first few days of the voyage, when smooth seas and bright sunshine prevailed, passengers were urged to get



Volunteers among the Red Cross passengers conduct a nursery playroom for the two to six-year-olds.

on deck while the weather was nice. Many, however, insisted on lying in their bunks. Two days of rough seas made life rougher still for these women. Those few who got out each morning weathered the storms much better than their not so strong-willed cabin mates.

To maintain cleanliness and sanitation aboard the transport, morning inspections were conducted by one of the nurses and the WAC officer, but the passengers themselves were responsible for the high standard that prevailed.

The compartment where boys from 7 to 18, and the male Army and civilian passengers, were billeted was known as the "Wild Indian" section. Three Army officers and a War Department civilian employee organized the group of 20 into squads, with squad leaders to maintain order and discipline. The area was always orderly and clean, ready for inspection at 0930 daily. Since their compartment had no shower facilities, a shower room in an empty compartment was set aside for backscrubbing operations during a specified hour for two days. Sixteen boys and four men soon glistened with soap and water polish.

One Army wife organized the children in her compartment to pick up stray papers and to keep the compartment shipshape. "I'll give you a penny a paper," she said to the eager group. From then on, it was nip and tuck as to who could work the hardest.

Passengers accepted their responsibilities for safety, too. Life-boat drill the second day at sea was well attended. When the second boat drill was called, all felt like veterans, taking their assigned places in record time.

One calm evening, as the ship neared the continent, the cry of "Land, land!" was heard. Women and children scrambled up on deck. This was not land, but the promise of it. Myriads of tiny lights on the ships of a Spanish fishing fleet bobbed up and down in the ocean. Soon they disappeared in the darkness, and, for a moment, hope went with them. Then word came over the public address system, "By tomorrow noon you will see the white cliffs of Dover."

As the ship sailed through the English channel the next afternoon, a final orientation meeting was held in the lounge. Passengers returning to posts in occupied zones volunteered to tell of the new homes and conditions awaiting the new arrivals. An Army major offered helpful hints on post facilities; a Red Cross worker told of opportunities for those who wished

to assist in canteens and service clubs; an Army lieutenant stationed in Austria told of the community in which his family lived. The Transport Commander and his assistants then issued final instructions for the debarkation, scheduled for the morning after docking.

When the great day finally arrived, and the ship was tied up to the pier at Bremerhaven, even the bitter, cold air and icy, snow-covered decks couldn't keep the passengers in their compartments and bunks. The next morning, bundled in their warmest clothes, women and children went down the gang-plank with a firm step and boarded the waiting trains, which would take them to their menfolk.



Happy about their arrival, the Wicks family, of Post Falls, Idaho, comes on deck to glimpse the docks at Bremerhaven.

The two passengers to get off at the first stop received an ovation, not only from their waiting husbands but from their traveling companions. Everyone was happy. Passengers roved through the train, lending a helping hand to mothers and their children, exchanging addresses, and promising to write. As the train commander announced each stop, faces would flush and eyes would sparkle in happy anticipation. Their hearts sang. Perhaps, too, they remembered the parting words of the ship's chaplain the day before the debarkation:

"Your future job in Germany will contribute greatly to the history of Europe and subsequently to the world as a whole.

"Your influence will affect political life, social life, and that very important phase of every nation, its economic life.

"You have shown during these rough days at sea and under somewhat trying circumstances at very close quarters that you have what it takes, and that you will surmount whatever problems that may confront you.

"Your social contributions to the country in which you are going to live will be very important. Offer your services in school work. Form your own parents' and teachers' associations. Treat your American friends kindly, and refrain from being rank conscious. Treat the Germans with whom you come in contact with consideration, as one human being towards another. But let this consideration be firm, not familiar.

"By serving the community to the utmost of your ability, you will assist in the problem of occupation more than you will ever realize."

The Transportation Corps had safely transported another group of dependents to their overseas destination.



Snow on deck is fun for the younger set,

MILITARY JUSTICE

IDENTICAL bills based on recommendations of the Secretary of War have been introduced into the Senate and the House of Representatives to amend 42 of the 121 Articles of War. The War Department also is preparing revisions of the *Manual for Courts-Martial* and is taking other action, not requiring legislation, which is designed to improve the administration of military justice.

These changes mainly grow out of the report and recommendations of the Secretary of War's Advisory Committee on Military Justice. This group of eminent members of the American Bar Association was appointed on 25 March 1946 to study the administration of military justice within the Army and the Army's court-martial system, and to recommend such changes in existing laws, regulations, and practices as it deemed necessary or appropriate.

In its report, on 13 December 1946, the Advisory Committee found that "the Army system of justice in general and as written in the books is a good one; that it is excellent in theory and designed to secure swift and sure justice; and that the innocent are almost never convicted and the guilty seldom acquitted." It found defects in the operation of the system, however, and recommended certain changes.

The report on the judicial system of the Army by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives (79th Congress, August 1946) also was studied by the Secretary of War. Many of the recommendations in this report correspond with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

If enacted into law, the proposed amendments to the Articles of War, contained in the legislation recently presented to the Congress, will accomplish the following changes:

Law members of general courts-martial will be members of the Judge Advocate General's Department or trained lawyers

This is one of a series of articles on Legislation and the New Army. The major aspects of the legislative program were described in the February number of the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST.

designated by The Judge Advocate General, and will be present at all trials. Rulings of law members will be final on all interlocutory legal matters other than those involving the issue of guilt or innocence and those which, in their nature, require action by the whole court, such as challenges. When the trial judge advocate of a general or special court-martial is a lawyer, the defense counsel also must be a lawyer.

The Judge Advocate General will be authorized to prescribe the assignment of officers of his Department, after consultation with commanders on whose staffs they may serve; and The Judge Advocate General or senior members of his staff will make frequent inspections in the field with respect to the administration of military justice.

General and special courts-martial will be authorized to order discharges for bad conduct (as distinguished from dishonorable discharges) with appellate review required.

Article of War 104 will be amended to authorize any commander exercising general court-martial jurisdiction to impose upon a warrant officer, flight officer, or officer below the rank of brigadier general, in peace or wartime, a forfeiture of not more than one-half of his pay per month for three months.

The present mandatory requirement for the dismissal of an officer found drunk on duty in time of war will be deleted. Punishment for the offense, in peace or war, will be at the discretion of the court, depending upon the gravity of the offense, as determined by the duty involved and other circumstances. This should eliminate the present motive for unwarranted acquittal of an officer so charged, in order to save him from dismissal.

Qualified enlisted personnel will be eligible to serve as members of general and special courts-martial, and will be detailed at the discretion of the appointing authority. All members of courts-martial will be senior to the accused; and enlisted members will be detailed from units other than that to which the accused is assigned.

Absence without leave in time of war will not be subject to the statute of limitations.

Ambiguity in the requirements as to the number of votes necessary to convict accused persons will be removed. A unanimous vote in mandatory death cases and two-thirds vote in other cases will be required.

The present mandatory sentence of death or life imprisonment for rape will be replaced by a sentence of death or any

lesser punishment. The degree of punishment for murder without premeditation also will be made discretionary.

Coercion in any form in the procurement of admissions and confessions of accused persons will be prohibited and will be made punishable.

Articles of War 44 and 88, now obsolete, will be repealed. AW 44 requires publication in his home State of the dismissal of an officer for cowardice or fraud and makes it scandalous for other officers to associate with him. AW 88 prohibits intimidation or interference with persons bringing subsistence or other necessities into camps or quarters. Two new Articles will be substituted: AW 44 will authorize a general court-martial in time of war to reduce officers to the grade of private, in lieu of dismissal. Article of War 88 will prohibit any person from attempting to coerce or unlawfully influence the action of a court-martial in reaching its findings or sentence, or the action of an appointing or reviewing authority with respect to his acts.

Final judicial review of all general court-martial cases will rest with The Judge Advocate General, who will be authorized to establish appellate agencies to assist him in this function. These agencies will be authorized to weigh evidence, confirm, approve, disapprove, or vacate findings and sentences; to commute, suspend, reduce, or remit sentences; and to order new trials. The appellate agency's power of mitigation and remission, however, will be exercised by The Judge Advocate General under the direction of the Secretary of War or Under Secretary. These appellate judicial powers will be exercised in death cases, except that no death sentence will be ordered into execution, in peace or war, without confirming action by the President. All sentences of dismissal, dishonorable, or bad conduct discharge will be passed on by a Board of Review or similar appellate agency and will be confirmed by The Judge Advocate General or his appellate agency prior to execution of the sentences. Action by The Judge Advocate General and his appellate agencies will follow approving action by the normal reviewing authorities, who will have the power to approve or disapprove, mitigate, or suspend the sentences.

The Judge Advocate General will have the discretionary power, under direction of the Secretary of War, to grant a new trial and set aside a sentence, upon application by the accused. This application must be submitted within one year after final disposition on initial appellate review, or, with

respect to World War II cases, within one year after final disposition or after the termination of the war, whichever is later. Only one application for thus reopening a case will be afforded.

Amendments to the *Manual for Courts-Martial*—made by Executive Order, not by legislation—will be recommended to the President at an early date by the Secretary of War. The proposed amendments will provide that:

Maximum limitations will be placed on the punishment of officers as well as enlisted men, in war or peace, in theaters of operation as well as the zone of interior.

Information may be given to courts-martial by appointing authorities as to general or special conditions in the particular command, including the prevalence of particular offenses; but no communication is authorized about a particular pending case.

The reprimand of a court-martial or any of its members with respect to court-martial action will be prohibited. The present authorization of reviewing authorities to advise the members of courts-martial by letters of nonconcurrence, in acquittals or findings of not guilty and the reasons for such nonconcurrences, will be withdrawn. This revision of the *Manual* will be so framed as to permit the punishment, by court-martial or otherwise, of personnel of the court who may, in the exercise of their duties, be guilty of any individual misconduct amounting to a violation of the Articles of War.

The obligation of members of a court-martial to exercise their own judgment in imposing sentences will be clarified, and courts will be forbidden to impose sentences known to be excessive, relying on the mitigating action of reviewing authorities.

The duties and powers of law members of a court-martial will be clarified.

Sessions of general, special, and summary courts-martial will be open, except for security or other special reasons, and will be bulletined, so as to encourage the attendance of interested spectators. The necessity of maintaining decorum in the conduct of trials will be stressed.

Present rules governing the admissibility of documentary record evidence will be clarified and liberalized; and book and similar entries made in the regular course of business or administration will be admissible evidence.

Strict enforcement of AW 70 will be required. This Article states that charges will be referred for trial by a general court-martial only after thorough and impartial investigation. The need to employ trained and mature officers in the conduct of investigations will be emphasized.

General courts-martial, in their discretion, will be authorized to adjudge sentences to confinement in excess of six months but not exceeding one year without imposing dishonorable discharge.

Limitations upon the trial of officers by special courts-martial will be removed. The Articles of War now provide that officers may be tried by special courts-martial; but the existing Executive Order, as stated in the *Manual*, prohibits this. The proposed Executive Order will permit the appropriate punishment of officers for offenses which do not require trial by general court-martial, but which are too serious for punishment under AW 104.

War Department orders will be issued requiring the selection of summary courts-martial members from captains or officers of field grade when available and requiring that selection of inexperienced officers be avoided. Accused persons before summary courts-martial will be provided with counsel when requested, and, where available, counsel of their own choice.

Special emphasis will be placed by War Department orders on the instruction of enlisted persons with respect to the administration of military justice in general, and their responsibility as possible court members in particular.

It is planned to enlarge the Judge Advocate General's Department substantially through the appointment or detail of officers with legal education and training. Additional technical personnel, such as reporters and clerks, will be provided for the efficient operation of the system of military justice.

Certain recommendations by the Advisory Committee were not approved by the Secretary of War, or received qualified approval as follows:

That general and special courts-martial be appointed by The Judge Advocate General, or by his delegees, who would act as reviewing authorities independently of the chain of command. This was disapproved because it was believed that the ends of military justice would be accomplished more effectively if the appointment of courts and the initial review

of cases were left with commanders. Other new provisions will be a sufficient check against possible abuses and will assure efficiency and fairness. The Secretary feels that any tendency to centralize in Washington detailed control of field activities is destructive of the responsibility and efficiency of field commanders and must be avoided.

That promotions, efficiency reports, and specific duty assignments of officers of the Judge Advocate General's Department be controlled by The Judge Advocate General, not by local commanders. Except that The Judge Advocate General should have authority to prescribe the assignments of officers of his Department, this recommendation was not approved, because control of promotions and efficiency reports of all officers was believed properly to rest in the normal chain of command.

That members of the Judge Advocate General's Department be given the same promotion privileges as are given to certain other professional personnel on separate promotion lists. This was approved to the extent that special privileges are afforded by pending personnel procurement legislation which will include a three-year service credit for lawyers entering the service from civil life. In other respects, it was not approved because, except for professional groups which are necessarily not interchangeable within the Army, it is thought advisable to have all officers on a single promotion list.

That all defense counsel before courts-martial be trained lawyers. This was not approved because of the impracticability of providing trained lawyers in all cases, and because in many simple military cases line officers are just as effective. It is proposed that where the trial judge advocate is a lawyer, the defense counsel must also be a lawyer. This proposal insures equal advantage to both sides.

That special courts-martial be administered as far as possible by rules governing general courts-martial. This is approved in part. The *Manual for Courts-Martial* now provides that the procedure of and before special and summary courts-martial, as far as practicable, will be that prescribed for general courts-martial, unless otherwise stated. New proposals described above will accomplish much of the recommended action.

That Articles of War 87 and 91, relating to personal interest in the sale of provisions and dueling, respectively, be repealed. This was not approved because, while these Articles are in some respects obsolete, they set certain standards of conduct for officers.

NO GLAMOUR---

NO DAGGERS

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANDREW S. LOW

SOMEWHERE between the teacup and the proverbial cloak and dagger lies the true stock in trade of our first line of defense, the Military Attache System. As a doctor keeps his finger on the pulse of the patient to determine the condition of the heart and the resulting state of health, so does our Government maintain embassies and legations, in foreign countries, to report on programs and policies which affect the world in general and the United States in particular.

Military attaches serve as military advisers to the Chiefs of United States Diplomatic Missions and are the personal representatives of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army to the Chiefs of the Armed Forces of the nations concerned. They are responsible for supplying the War Department with information on the war-making and war-sustaining capacity of the nations to which they are accredited. This is normal procedure for all nations; all have military attaches diplomatically accredited to foreign nations for the same general purpose. It is an accepted practice sanctioned by international law. Military attaches concern themselves with the customs, morale, and habits of the people, as well as with military and air establishments and potentials. If a military attache oversteps his authority, he becomes an unwelcome guest, is *persona non grata*, and is relieved from his assignment.

Unfortunately, the glamorous life portrayed by the movies is hardly the life led by a military attache. His days are not filled with languorous hours of liquor and ladies. He works hard and is subject to the same discipline as any other staff

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officer. His greatest assets are a ready ear, a keen eye and an ability to record his observations in clear and concise reports. He must get around; he must notice ordinary, everyday things which, strangely enough, the average person fails to see or appreciate; he must talk to persons in all walks of life. These are basic qualifications, underscored in the course of instruction given him before he proceeds to his post. If he does not have them, he should not consider asking for the assignment.

The life of a military attache is far from dull. His daily work is divided into two phases—routine work at the office, and contact work outside the office, meeting people. The workload is as varied as the number of military attache offices throughout the world, and is in direct proportion to the personal efficiency and ambition of the individual. The point driven home again and again in his training is that information cannot be gathered by continually barricading one's self in an office. Travel is the order of the day, every day—travel throughout the country to which he is accredited and travel to nearby theater installations. Liaison with all agencies which have common interests is a must in this work.

The people of a country are the best source of information. Meeting and knowing them is another must for the military attache. Strangely enough, formal dinner parties seldom produce results, even though the impression given the layman is that gay parties are standard sport for military attaches. Secrets for sale or trade are seldom worth while. The beautiful blonde of the movies will probably never materialize for the ordinary attache. A family man is generally considered the best candidate, unless living conditions are considered too difficult for American women and children. His family plays a most important part in the official life of a military attache; and a charming wife can do much to aid her husband in his work.

All prospective military attaches, including military air attaches, must meet certain basic requirements set by the Director of Intelligence, War Department General Staff, under whom the Military Attache System functions. Personnel are selected from those who have applied, from both major forces and from most of the administrative and technical services. From those desiring a particular assignment, the Director of Intelligence selects the person best qualified. The Commanding

General, Army Air Forces, is charged with final selection of Air Forces officers, within the qualifications set by the Director of Intelligence, War Department General Staff. Only one or two AAF officers are stationed in each country, and since an airplane is assigned for their use, almost all air attaches are rated pilots.

In order properly to represent our Army and our Government, a military attache must first of all present a creditable personal appearance. His personality, and those of his wife and family, must be such that in meeting all kinds of people, literally from princes to paupers, he typifies America.

A prospective military attache must have a college education or its equivalent. By equivalent is meant successful completion of some formal college or university work in addition to academic training pursued in the armed services.

An applicant, of course, must be a successful officer. He must have received superior general efficiency ratings if field grade, and high excellent if company grade. He must be well grounded in his basic arm, have held both command and staff positions commensurate with his rank, and be desirous of the particular assignment after a personal interview.

One of the most important requirements, one upon which much emphasis is placed, is language ability. It is useless to attempt to meet and talk with people, especially the man in the street, unless one has a working knowledge of the native language. In many countries, to be sure, many of the nationals speak English, especially in diplomatic and military circles. But it is still necessary to know the language, for it is the average man who generally determines the true direction and degree of progress or regression of the country. To know him and understand him well requires knowledge of the language.

It is not intended that military attache duty be a career, and tours of duty are not permanent. Once an officer loses contact with American troop organizations and with his basic arm he loses much of his effectiveness as a military observer. The prevalent belief that a primary requisite is a sizeable outside income no longer holds. The service pay with allotments is adequate.

Once selected for an assignment, the new military attache attends the Strategic Intelligence Course in Washington for four months. Here he is shown the world-wide picture of intelligence, with some emphasis placed on the particular area

in which he will later be stationed. The country of his assignment is fitted into a definite pattern which has been laid down by the War Department. The student finds how his work will tie in with that of others stationed in surrounding countries, in adjacent continents, in his particular hemisphere, and finally in the entire world. Lectures in this course are given by members of the Intelligence Division and by top-notch representatives of the Navy Department, State Department, and other governmental agencies. For some time this spirit of unification has pervaded the intelligence picture, to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

Upon the successful completion of this course, each military attache undergoes a thirty-day orientation course which covers administrative procedures necessary for the successful operation of an attache office. Many officers who have served only in a little slot in a big military installation suddenly find themselves vouchering and disbursing funds, requisitioning supplies, running a PX, or even commanding, operating and maintaining a complete air installation. At most stations, of course, there is generally only one aircraft, a C-45 or C-47; but a host of problems may confront some unsuspecting pilot who thought life as an air attache would be a welcome change after serving behind a desk on some large domestic air base. Responsibilities and problems such as these serve only as a challenge to the type of personnel desired for this duty.

A deep sense of satisfaction and pride in a job well done is derived from service in a military attache office. Here is offered an opportunity to lead a most interesting life, both militarily and socially, to perform a small part of the herculean task of keeping our Government informed officially on world affairs, and to maintain a cordiality and common understanding between our armed forces and those of the country to which accredited. What more could be asked of a tour of duty?

AID

THE PLANS OF MEN

One of the commonest mistakes made is to assume that the man you are giving orders to knows as much about what you want as you do yourself. An idea which may have been developing for hours in your own brain will strike him as a completely new thought, and what has taken you hours to think out will, particularly if he has to act quickly, create quite a wrong impression in his mind as to what you want done.

—*Maxims and Notes to Junior Officers*
From the *Military Review*

ARMY PATHWAYS IN THE SKY

The Army's supply train of the air is the Air Transport Command. An operation of the United States Army Air Forces, the Air Transport Command (formerly the Ferrying Command) flew routes that girdled the globe to deliver planes, personnel, mail, and supplies to war theaters of World War II. ATC planes logged 600 million miles during war service over 184,000 miles of air routes. Today, the Command's planes are flying routes that total more than 40,000 miles to link the Army's outposts to the United States. ATC planes fly to Alaska, Germany, the Mediterranean, and over the vast Pacific to Japan, Korea, and the Philippines, including lonely islands that dot the route. In this pictorial section are glimpses of what the Air Transport Command has done, and is still doing, to supply the men who secure the peace.





The Air Transport Command carried the freight, and transported troops of our Chinese allies.





ATC planes carry the mail to men far from home, and transport refugees back to their native lands.

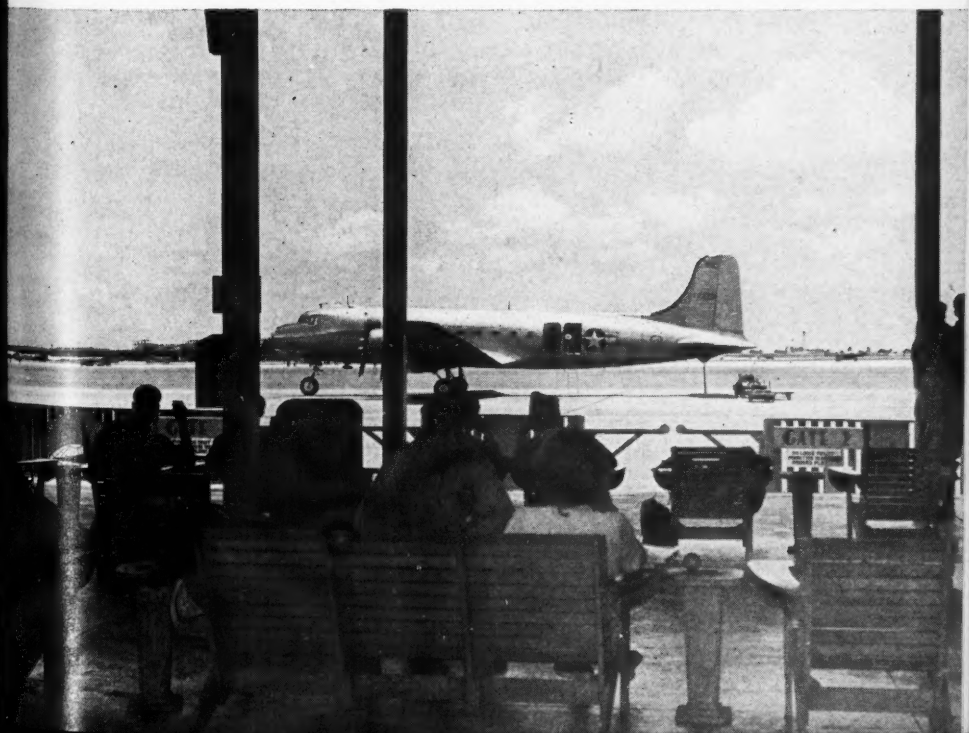




ATC hospital planes evacuated our wounded fighting men.



Their transport planes land on lonely Baker Island, or rest on the paved concourse of Hickam Field.





They fly the southern skies over the palms of Guam, or
taxi on northern wastes of Goose Bay airfield.



UMT AND EDUCATION

By

COLONEL WALTER E. SEWELL

FEARS have been expressed that Universal Military Training will be detrimental to the trainee's education. As a matter of fact, the opposite is true, if education is considered in the broad sense—as acquisition of knowledge and the development of new skills. The purpose of the training program is to teach the trainee the duties of a soldier and how to perform those duties effectively. In its very nature, this training broadens the base of his general knowledge and develops skills that are useful not only in the Army but also in civilian pursuits. Hence the program is educational by definition.

The American Council on Education many months ago recommended that schools and colleges grant credit for basic training, and these recommendations were almost universally accepted by educators throughout the country. Recently, when it was found that some high school students were short-cutting their senior year and were enlisting before graduation, on the theory that an automatic credit for military service would replace the final months of schooling, the Council quite properly qualified its recommendations. It still holds to the principle, however, that six months of military training has distinct educational values; and many schools and colleges continue to grant credits for basic training, as originally recommended. It is important that trainees and prospective trainees know this, so that they will hold military training in the same high regard that it is held by the American Council on Education, and so that they will realize that, in many instances, specific credits will be granted for the training

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period and that there need be no drastic interruption of their educational careers.

Credits for basic training, where granted, are usually in the fields of physical training or in the elective subjects which complement required courses. Obviously, not so many credits can be earned during basic training as would be earned by the student had he continued his schooling without a break. On the other hand, the Army provides through USAFI a means for the trainee to earn specific credits for courses successfully completed during his training; with the result that the ambitious trainee may keep fairly well abreast of his normal educational schedule.

UMT has been planned to fit into the educational program of the trainee with a minimum of inconvenience. Practically all young men who are intent on a formal education have finished high school before they are twenty years old, and few high school graduates are less than eighteen. Hence, the training period will usually fall between high school graduation and entrance into college. Certainly a short interim of military training, for which the trainee will probably receive some college credit, will not discourage a continuation of formal education.

As for education in the broad sense; a portion of the training is devoted to explaining to the trainee why such a program is necessary and why it is his duty to contribute to that program. Every man, if he is to put forth his maximum effort, must be convinced that what he is doing is producing worth while results. In industry this is no problem, because the employee knows that in return for his effort he is earning a living for his family or himself. The manufacturing process leads to a finished product—a cake of soap or an airplane—which gives concrete meaning to his effort. But the process of producing a military force that will guarantee national security and help avert war is far more complicated. The finished product is not obvious to the trainee, much less the indispensability of the product or of his own services. That part of the training program which explains the process and what the product will do is an education in itself. This explanation is far more difficult than it was during hostilities. Then the mission was to destroy the enemy, and the only problem was to convince the soldier that what he was doing would help to accomplish that. Now the mission is more complicated, but an understanding of it is an essential part of the trainee's instruction. The educational

value of this motivating "why" is obvious, even though it does not replace any high school or college course.

Another educational advantage to the individual trainee is the opportunity to become acquainted with the man from the other side of town. This opportunity is not available to the average student, a fact which has long been a matter for concern to the educators. Most public and private schools attract students of homogeneous origins and environments. In the normal course of formal education, the rich man's son and the poor man's son become no better acquainted than their fathers. But when men of all kinds of background are members of the same platoon, they not only get to know each other, but each will develop an understanding of, a sympathy for, and an interest in the other's point of view. Understanding, sympathy, and interest, these three, lie at the very basis of education for democracy. Our educational system has failed to develop them in its students. Our schools and colleges have produced good butchers, bakers, and candle-stick makers, but for the citizens of a democracy this is not enough. The gap in our education must be filled. The educators are making every effort to fill this gap. An effective military training program can accomplish much in this direction.

Military training, furthermore, will stimulate many trainees to resume their formal education or to devote their leisure to self-education. Men who left school long ago will find that studying is not the unpleasant, distasteful task that it was when they quit school. They will find in it a satisfaction which they never realized before; they will become intimately conscious of the advantages of an education. They will hear from their leaders the educational requirements for promotions and ratings. They will learn from their fellow trainees the importance of an education in civilian life. They will be told of the opportunities for improving their education while in training and encouraged to take advantage of those opportunities. Many will accept this advice and take correspondence courses or attend off-duty classes. Some will be stimulated to take up again their formal education after completing the training program. All will realize that the teacher does not have a monopoly on education; that it is not an article that can be obtained only in the classroom. Many will continue their education on their own long after they have ceased to be trainees. This is an educational value of far reaching importance.

Finally, UMT will give the trainee a broader outlook on the future, and will help him in setting his course. He will see more clearly what various decisions mean. He will rub shoulders with men who are doing what he is planning to do and will be told the advantages and disadvantages of carrying out those plans. Six months in training will contribute to his maturity much more than the same six months spent at home, at work, or in college. He will have a much better idea of what he wants to do than he did before he became a trainee.

In short, Universal Military Training has the following educational content and significance: (a) its educational value is recognized by civilian educational institutions; in many states formal credits are granted by high schools and colleges for basic training; and every opportunity is given the trainee to add credits by enrolling in USAFI courses and successfully completing them; (b) the trainee will learn, by participation, the need for national strength in averting war and leading the world to peace; (c) the trainee will develop an understanding of, a sympathy for, and an interest in the other man's point of view; (d) the training program will encourage some to return to school or college, and will stimulate many to continue their education through self-study; and (e) the maturing process will be advantageous to the trainee in planning his further education and in choosing his career.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

The Digest of Legislation resumes publication in this issue (page 63). In this department are reported laws enacted by the Congress which are of military interest.

Legislative proposals presented to the 80th Congress by the Secretary of War have been described in the February, March, April and current issues. A special section in the February issue included: The Overall Program, Postwar Military Establishment, Army Manpower Requirements, Unification of the Armed Forces, and Universal Military Training. Subsequent articles are: Personnel Legislation (March); Officer Promotion and Elimination (April); How Armed Services Committees Function (April); and Military Justice (May).

Legislation emanating from these proposals and from other sources will be reported in the Digest of Legislation.

THEY SAID . . .

With this number, **THE DICEST** begins its second year of publication. Following are some of the significant remarks that appeared in the issues indicated during the first year:

This is America's Army, responsible to and serving the American people, at all times subordinate to the civil power. The people have a right to an honest accounting of the trust and responsibility they have placed in us. We can have nothing to hide from our sponsors—the American people.

THE HONORABLE ROBERT P. PATTERSON, Secretary of War
December 1946

—O—

The Army is an institution performing a public service. It can perform that service only in proportion to the degree of public support it attains through a forthright and aggressive policy of honest relations with the public.

GENERAL JACOB L. DEVERS
June 1946.

—O—

It is the responsibility of every commander to keep his troops informed, and to make sure that every soldier understands what the Army of the future will be, and what role he will play in it.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL J. LAWTON COLLINS
February 1947.

—O—

The Army, which is charged with being prepared for war, must not be afraid—with the hope for peace deep in our hearts—to discuss publicly the possibility of war, and preparation for it. That does not make us militarists, nor does such discussion, if dispassionate, lead to war. When the surgeon talks about disease, he is not encouraging disease. When the minister talks of sin, he is not advocating sin.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL IRA C. EAKER
March 1947.

—O—

We will get the truth by telling the truth. If we are to expect fairness and impartiality in the press, we must be equally fair and impartial in our dealings with the press.

MAJOR GENERAL FLOYD L. PARKS
August 1946.

—O—

There is one characteristic of the military profession that carries us through the stormiest attacks and the direst misunderstandings; that is, the fundamental integrity of the Army and of its officers and men.

MAJOR GENERAL WILTON B. PERSONS
February 1947.



MILITARY PERIODICALS AND THE ARMY WRITER

WITH the range of military periodicals reaching from the popular to the scholarly and with most of these periodicals receptive to editorial contributions, there is a fertile market for the military writer, whether he be amateur or professional.

On the following pages are listed military magazines which have national or Army-wide distribution, with a brief indication of the kind of market each offers to the writer. No attempt has been made to include in the list periodicals published by state or local military organizations, or the publications of veterans' organizations. The latter, which afford an effective and lucrative market for the Army writer, are listed in national periodical directories, such as N. W. Ayer and Son's annual *Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals*. The following list includes only those periodicals which are predominantly military in their editorial content and which circulate primarily among members of the military profession, both active and inactive. In compiling the list, no attempt has been made to evaluate the editorial contents, or to give priority in listing on the basis of circulation, editorial scope, or official status.

Sample copies of the magazines listed are available, in most instances, on request to the publishers. Assistance in preparing and marketing manuscripts may be obtained from public relations officers and from the Magazine Unit of the Public Relations Division, War Department.

The following articles, helpful to the military writer, have been published in the ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST and are available on request: "Should Army Officers Write for Publication?" (May 1946); "To Be in Print or Not to Be?" (August 1946); "Writing is So Easy!" (October 1946); "Writing in the Army" (November 1946, reprinted from the *Infantry Journal*); "Don't Overlook the House Organs" (January 1947).

Publication	Frequency of Publication	Circulation in Thousands	Payment	Preferred Word Length of Articles	Illustrations with Articles	Fiction Accepted	Publisher, Address	Sponsor, Address	Types of Articles Desired, Comment.
Air Force	M	—	—	—	Many	Seldom	Sponsor, Air Force Assn, Phillip Andrews Pub Co, 545 5th Ave, NY, NY.	Force Assn, Phillip Andrews Pub Co, 545 5th Ave, NY, NY.	Technical to popular articles on AAF.
American Rifleman, The	M	230	2 to 5¢ wd	3000	Yes	Seldom	Nat'l Rifle Assn of Am, 1600 Rhode Island Ave, Wash 6, DC.	Nat'l Rifle Assn of Am, 1600 Rhode Island Ave, Wash 6, DC.	Small arms—practice, instructions, ballistics experimentation.
Armored Cavalry Journal	Bi-M	—	On arrangement with author	2000 to 5000	Yes	No	US Armored Cav Journal, 1719 K St NW, Wash 6, DC.	US Armored Cav Journal, 1719 K St NW, Wash 6, DC.	Semi-technical. Emphasis on efficient methods of armored cavalry operations.
Army and Navy Chaplain, The	Q	5	Mag sub or membership	2000 to 5000	Yes	No	Chap Assn of Army & Navy, US, 1751 N St NW, Wash 6, DC.	Chap Assn of Army & Navy, US, 1751 N St NW, Wash 6, DC.	Must be interesting and challenging to active-duty chaplains, ex-chaplains.
Army Information Digest	M	24	None	1000 to 2000	Yes	No	War Dept, Army Information Digest, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	War Dept, Army Information Digest, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.	War Dept policies, staff activities; how Army functions; human interest; information techniques.
Army Life and US Army Recruiting News	M	100	None	200 to 1000	Many 8x10 glossy	No	Adjutant Gen Recruiting, Publicity Bureau, Gov Island, NY.	Adjutant Gen Recruiting, Publicity Bureau, Gov Island, NY.	Recruiting slant, on Army schools, technical training, general interest.
Army-Navy Muslim, The	Bi-M	8	No	500	Yes	Yes	US Army and Navy Bandmen's Assn, 207 S Orange St, New Haven 8, Conn.	US Army and Navy Bandmen's Assn, 207 S Orange St, New Haven 8, Conn.	Articles on service bands by band leaders and others.
Army Ordnance	Bi-M	44	\$15-\$20 page	Not over 3000	Many	No	Army Ord Assn, Mills Bldg, Pa & 17th St, Wash 6, DC.	Army Ord Assn, Mills Bldg, Pa & 17th St, Wash 6, DC.	Military, naval, or air ordnance subjects. Contact editor before writing article.
Army and Navy Bulletin	W	15	Seldom	Not over 600	Yes	No	1600 20th St NW, Wash 9, DC.	1600 20th St NW, Wash 9, DC.	If payment expected, note should accompany manuscript.
Army and Navy Courier	M	—	Only special assignment	1500 to 2000	—	—	Bedell Bldg. San Antonio, Tex.	Bedell Bldg. San Antonio, Tex.	Technical articles.
Army and Navy Register	W	—	None	—	—	No	Army & Navy Pub Co, Inc, 511 11 St NW, Wash 4, DC.	Army & Navy Pub Co, Inc, 511 11 St NW, Wash 4, DC.	Mostly staff written, for officers.
Army Times	W	450	\$5 col; \$3 pic	Up to 3000	Yes	No	1419 Irving St NW, Wash 10, DC.	1419 Irving St NW, Wash 10, DC.	News, features, slanted for soldier reader.
Army Transportation Journal	Bi-M	5½	None	1000 to 3000	Many	No	Army Trans Assn, 930 F St NF, Wash 9, DC.	Army Trans Assn, 930 F St NF, Wash 9, DC.	All transportation: plane, ship, truck, rail. Improvement ideas.
Bulletin of the US Army Medical Department	M	15	None	500 to 2500	Few	No	Office of The Surgeon General, War Department.	Office of The Surgeon General, War Department.	Military medicine, surgery, including dentistry and veterinary. Technical science.
Chemical Corps Journal	Q	—	None	Under 3000	Yes	No	Chem Warfare Assn, 2133 Florida Ave NW, Wash 8, DC.	Chem Warfare Assn, 2133 Florida Ave NW, Wash 8, DC.	Technical warfare, or otherwise on chemical warfare.
Coast Artillery Journal	Bi-M	3½	Up to \$20	Varies	Yes	Yes	US Coast Art Assn,	US Coast Art Assn,	Guided missiles; radar; radio.

	Q	—	None	Under 3000	Yes	No	Chem Warfare Assn, 2153 Florida Ave NW, Wash 8, DC.	Technical warfare.	on
Coast Artillery Journal	Bi-M	3½	Up to \$20 page of 1000 wds	Varies	Yes	Yes	US Coast Art Assn, 631 Pa Ave NW, Wash 4, DC.	Guided missiles; radar; radio; ORC and National Guard operations. Emphasis on Artillery.	
Field Artillery Journal	Bi-M	8	\$5-\$7.50 per page exclusive of illustrations	Under 3000	Yes	Yes	US Field Art Assn, 1218 Conn Ave, Wash 6, DC.	Emphasis on field artillery. Human interest articles, brief as possible.	
Infantry Journal	M	30	2 to 3¢ wd	2500 to 4000	Yes	Seldom	US Infantry Assn, 1115 17th St NW, Wash 6, DC.	Broad editorial policy. Emphasizes ground combat forces. Short features.	
Military Affairs	Q	1½	None	Any length	Yes	No	Am Mil Institute, Nat'l Archives, Wash 25, DC.	Serious articles, of permanent reference value, on any phase of warfare.	
Military Engineer, The	M	20	½¢ wd	1000 to 5000	Yes	Seldom	Soc of Am Mil Eng, Mills Bldg, 17th & Pa Ave NW, Wash 6, DC.	Authoritative military engineering articles by experts.	
Military Review	M	20	\$25 up per article	3000 or less	Yes	No	Command & Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	Narrative, historical expository. High echelon level. Military problems, lessons, principles. Printed in three languages.	
Military Surgeon, The	M	7½	None	3000 to 6000	Yes	No	Assn of Mil Surg, US Army Med Museum, Wash 25, DC.	Military medicine, surgery, and sanitation.	
National Guardsman, The	Bi-M	—	—	Short	Yes	Yes	The National Guard Assn of the US, 803-A Stoneleigh Ct, 1025 Conn Ave NW, Wash 6, DC.	Subjects of interest to National Guard officers and enlisted men.	
Our Army	M	98	½¢ wd; \$2 ea pic	500 to 2500	Yes	Yes	1012 H St NW, Wash 1, DC.	Popular slant, for entire Army.	
Post Exchange	M	—	\$15 page; \$5 pic	Standard length	Yes	No	Post Ex Pub Co, 292 Madison Ave, NY 17, NY.	Information for exchange managers. Query editor on long articles.	
Quartermaster Review, The	Bi-M	—	\$10 page	1500 to 4000	Yes	No	Quartermaster Assn, 1026 17 St NW, Wash 6, DC.	Current supply activities overseas; textiles; foodstuffs; petroleum; research and development.	
Reserve Officer, The	M	140	1½¢ wd	800 to 2400	Yes	No	Res Off Assn of US, 2517 Conn Ave NW, Wash 8, DC.	Subjects of interest to Reserve officers. Short articles.	
Signals	Bi-M	7	No	5000 maximum	Yes	Yes	Army Signal Assn, 804 17 St NW, Wash 6, DC.	Signal Corps activities, electronics, photography, still and motion.	
U.S. Air Services	M	7½	Varies	1000 to 3500	Yes	No	Air Serv Pub Co, Inc, Transportation Bldg, Wash 6, DC.	Aeronautics, in and out of service, for technical and non-technical readers.	

Key to Abbreviations: M, Monthly; Bi-M, Bi-monthly; Q, Quarterly; W, Weekly; Mag Sub, Magazine Subscription; Wds, Words.

INTRODUCTION TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT

*One of a series of articles
describing the mission and
functions of agencies of the
War Department.*

LEGAL ASSISTANCE FOR ALL

By

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HAROLD D. BEATTY

LIKE an old family lawyer, the Army legal assistance officer has a wide variety of clients. He helps soldiers to fill out income tax forms; he prepares affidavits and contracts, explains divorce laws and draws up powers of attorney. He assists childless couples in adopting orphans, and offers advice on marriage problems. In fact, he does everything of a personal legal nature that might help remove worry from a soldier's mind and make him more fit for his military duties.

The Army's legal assistance service is especially helpful to soldiers going overseas. Recently a lieutenant bound for duty in Japan wrote to the legal assistance officer at his former post that his newly-purchased, second-hand automobile had broken down. An investigation by the legal assistance officer revealed that the car dealer had unscrupulously "doctored" an inferior vehicle, figuring it would hold up long enough to transport the purchaser out of the state. Through cooperation with the finance company, the legal assistance officer managed to return the car in time to recoup the lieutenant's investment. To protect other soldiers, a warning was published in the post's daily bulletin.

Since its beginning in March 1943, the Legal Assistance Branch of the Office of the Judge Advocate General has supervised the handling by Army legal assistance officers of some nine million cases for military personnel and their dependents.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL HAROLD D. BEATTY, JAGD, has been on duty in the Legal Assistance Branch, Office of the Judge Advocate General, since 1943. He is now chief of the branch.

Today, with the workload 54 per cent less than that of the peak period, there are 864 field offices at military installations, 247 of which are overseas. During 1946, field offices handled 1,145,000 cases, a large percentage being income tax returns.

Legal assistance is available to the soldier at practically every post, camp, or station, in the zone of interior and overseas. In larger posts and headquarters, a separate legal assistance office is provided under the supervision of the post judge advocate. In smaller installations, the officer who is detailed as judge advocate sometimes also serves as legal assistance officer, if no other qualified officer is available. The basic qualification of a legal assistance officer is that he be a licensed lawyer. Where such personnel is not available, commissioned and enlisted personnel with law training may serve as assistants to the acting chief, performing all the duties except those which directly involve the giving of legal advice. In any event, the Army endeavors to see to it that no soldier suffers for lack of sound legal advice. Legal assistance is as much a privilege as medical service and spiritual guidance, and the soldier has the same free access to the legal assistance officer that he has to the chaplain.

The scope of legal assistance service is limited to civil problems that do not require representation in court. Nor does the legal assistance service apply when the soldier becomes involved in courts-martial or other legal matters of an official Army nature. If the soldier needs representation in the civil courts, the legal assistance officer will advise him on how to engage a competent civil attorney, and will endeavor to protect him against exploitation.

Civilian bar organizations in all the states and many of the larger cities will assist soldiers in obtaining adequate legal representation in the civil courts for a reasonable fee. The Army works in close liaison with these agencies, and communicates with them whenever a soldier needs their help. Commendation by the Secretary of War has been given the American Bar Association, the National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, and the War Work Committee of the various state bar associations for their work.

Legal assistance has specific military values. Soldiers have often overcome the temptation to go AWOL by having their domestic problems or financial worries resolved by consultation with a legal assistance officer. In many instances, pa-

tients in Army hospitals have recovered more rapidly because legal assistance officers have relieved their anxieties. The recovery of one soldier, convalescing in a Florida hospital, was imperiled by the disturbing news that his home had been sold, and his family threatened with eviction. The legal assistance officer enlisted the aid of the War Work Committee in the soldier's home state, which in turn chose a lawyer to represent the family. By invoking OPA rent regulations, the soldier's family was assured ample time in which to find another home, and the patient's mind was put at ease.

Frequently the Army has to cope with situations in which the rights of the soldier have been flagrantly abused. One young soldier who had just returned from abroad came into a legal assistance office with the story that his wife not only was living openly with her previous husband but had the audacity to refuse the soldier a divorce until she had collected enough money from his allotment to pay for a house she was buying for the other man. The soldier was furious and wanted advice on how to discontinue her allotment. Since he was still legally married to her, this recourse was impossible, but upon studying the contents of the letter in which the wife had stated her conditions, the legal assistance officer was able to assure the soldier that he most likely could win a divorce suit on grounds of cruelty.

Soldiers who have been abroad often need help in filling out their income tax returns. One colonel presented a case which would have tested the patience of a tax expert. He had begun his itinerary with three months in the Philippines, where his military pay was exempt from Federal income tax; then he boarded a ship, whereupon his liability to income tax was resumed; went to Hawaii, where the tax continued in effect; returned to the Philippines, where there was no tax; boarded a ship, and again became eligible for taxation; landed in Guam, where he was exempt; and so on for four years. It took the legal assistance officer three hours to figure out the colonel's report but in the end several hundred dollars had been saved.

When powers of attorney are drawn up, the legal assistance officer is always careful to explain to the soldier the amount of authority he is delegating. Otherwise, the soldier may find himself in the predicament of the young man who, upon leaving for overseas, granted his wife a general power of attorney, under which she was empowered to negotiate any business in

his name. When the wife sold his car and his house, drew out his bank account of \$1000, and took up with another man, there was little the soldier could do to retrieve his bank account and possessions. Had he consulted the legal assistance officer, and signed only a limited power of attorney, the results would have been less disastrous.

The drawing up of affidavits and wills also is a major part of the legal assistance officer's duties. Affidavits are made out for the replacement of lost ration books, property surveys, injuries, everything which demands a sworn statement. Wills vary from the complicated types used by soldiers with outside business investments to the simpler ones which can be encompassed in a single page. In all cases, wills must be drawn with great care and must conform to the laws of the state in which the soldier has his legal residence.

Marriage problems in the Army, as in civilian life, continue to be a considerable part of the workload. It is estimated that some 50,000 cases during the past year centered around marital difficulties. Since most of them were not too serious—often the result of crowded living conditions—the percentage which eventually resulted in divorce was fairly low. It is War Department policy to encourage married couples to remain together, but where this is patently inadvisable the client is informed of the laws pertinent to his case and is referred to a reputable lawyer.

Legal assistance is confined by regulation to military personnel, their dependents, and civilian employees working for the military establishment. Nevertheless, families of veterans are occasionally helped. One of the most depressing cases concerned an ex-lieutenant suffering from hysteria and amnesia, the result of his war experiences. The disabled veteran suddenly disappeared, leaving his family without funds. His wife, destitute, was finally obliged to appeal to the local welfare department, which in turn called the legal assistance officer at the nearest post. Not only was the legal assistance officer able to help her retain her apartment, but he also found a job for her which enabled her to be self-supporting until her husband recovered his health and returned home.

Problems facing a legal assistance officer vary from the routine to the bizarre, from the serious to the ridiculous; yet solution of them is a necessary factor in keeping the Army stabilized and maintaining its morale.

BOOKS

Books in the fields of military interest are reviewed in this department. Selection of titles and opinions expressed are those of the reviewer. Currently, the department is conducted by Colonel Frank Monaghan, Reserve, formerly chief of the Analysis Branch, Public Relations Division, War Department, and previously professor of history at Yale University.

THE official or semi-official histories of various Army divisions are beginning to flow from the printing presses; soon we shall have a flood of them. If the majority of them attain the high level established by Lt. Theodore Draper's *The 84th Infantry Division in the Battle of Germany: November 1944-May 1945* (Viking Press, \$5) they will represent a substantial and notable contribution to the historical literature of World War II. Not only should this book delight veterans of the 84th; it should also find an appreciative general audience. Lieutenant Draper never loses sight of the general picture on the western front; indeed he describes it admirably. But his book is filled with the most minute details of strategy and action. A series of excellent maps, large and small, assist the reader in following the 84th from the Siegfried Line to the journey's end at the Elbe. The drawings and painting by Sgt. Walter H. Chapman greatly enhance the text; the numerous photographs, chosen with uncanny skill, are reproduced with extraordinary fidelity; the volume itself is a minor triumph of book-making.

Jan Valtin's *Children of Yesterday* (Readers' Press, \$3) is also the story of a division in combat, but it is a totally different kind of history. It has no adequate maps; it has no reproductions of pictures. It is the vivid, unvarnished story of the 24th Infantry Division in the reconquest of the Philippines. Unlike Draper, Valtin writes his history in terms of the men who made it. He was a combat reporter who knew the realities of tropical warfare, because he lived them and survived to write one of the most extraordinary books to come out of the war from any front. In this reportage of things the censors would never pass, the reader is likely to get nearer the facts of combat life in the Pacific than he will from any other published account.

Briefer and of far gentler vividness is Major F. Majdalany's *The Monastery* (Houghton Mifflin, \$2), a sensitive and powerful account of the final phases of the battle for Monte Cassino.

It is written with quiet humor, with fine perception of the soul of a man in battle and with the unmistakable touch of a literary artist.

During the period of hostilities many a PRO jocularly suggested that the war was being fought not so much to establish the Four Freedoms as it was to provide correspondents with good copy. Certainly no war was ever so much, and possibly so well, reported. Much of the reporting looked good and read well when it first appeared in newspapers and magazines, but the same materials in book form look a bit feeble and tattered. John Dos Passos, one of our eminent American literary figures, reported for *Life* magazine and wrote for other publications. It would seem to have been a mistake to publish these reports in book form. In his *Tour of Duty* (Houghton Mifflin, \$3) what he says he says well; it is a pity that he has nothing worth the saying, whether it be from the Marianas, Manila, Vienna or Nuremberg. In sharp contrast, George Moorad's *Behind the Iron Curtain* (Fireside Press, \$3) is filled with many things of the utmost consequence. Moorad was familiar with the Far East before the outbreak of the war; during and after the war he was one of the best-known roving correspondents for the Columbia Broadcasting System. In late 1944 he went to Moscow where he remained until April 1945. His observations and his honesty in presenting them to the American public make his book of invaluable assistance to those who cudgel their wits trying to solve the enigma of Russia and to understand the neighboring nations under Russian influence. Time and circumstances have so augmented the value of *Behind the Iron Curtain* that we can easily think of many for whom it should be made required reading.

One of the best of all books by correspondents in the war is that by Iris Carpenter: *No Woman's World* (Houghton Mifflin, \$3). She was one of two women who received full and permanent accreditation in the same measure as male correspondents, and she took full advantage of it. From shortly after D-Day to VE Day she covered the war from the front lines. Her book is lusty and charming; she has a good eye for description and an ear well tuned for conversation; she writes with superb ease and she seems never to have lost her robust sense of humor. It is not meant to be a profound book, but there are many flashes of deep penetration. This book alone should be more than enough compensation for all the headaches that female correspondents caused during the war. Mary

Borden, the distinguished novelist, who set up a field hospital in France and later headed the Free French hospital unit in the Middle East, was admirably situated to write a book of surpassing interest and of permanent value. This she has done in *Journey Down a Blind Alley* (Harper & Brothers, \$3.75). I have read no more human and poignant account of the events connected with the fall of France; nor have I read any book which sheds so much new light upon DeGaulle and the Free French movement. This is a mellow book, a civilized book, and one of high value.

Walter Phelps Hall's *Iron Out of Calvary* (Appleton-Century, \$4) is described as "an interpretative history" of World War II. This is actually a condensed narrative history of the war written for a popular audience; space limitations do not permit much "interpretation." It can be recommended for its brevity, readability and objectivity. *Gauntlet to Overlord* by Ross Munro (Macmillan, \$3.50) is the story of the First Canadian Army from its formation in England to the end of the war in Europe. Munro was a press correspondent during the entire period. While his book contains many interesting details and has, in parts, a good narrative flow, it seems to show signs of hasty writing, curious organization and lack of critical judgment. Sigmund Neumann's *The Future in Perspective* (Putnam's, \$4) is a brilliant analysis of contemporary history from the beginnings of World War I through VJ Day. It is highly recommended to those who seek a measure of historical perspective to the problems of the present peace.

Among recent books there is one that clearly demands a brief paragraph to itself: Masuo Kato's *The Lost War* (Knopf, \$2.75). This little book is, and in my opinion will remain, one of the great books of the war. Kato is a Japanese journalist who studied at Wisconsin and Chicago and who several times served as a Domei correspondent in the United States. He was repatriated after Pearl Harbor and, fortunately for his present readers, spent the remainder of the war in Japan. He personally knew enough important Japanese leaders to make valid his claim to be able to tell the "inside story" of Japan during the war. He has first-hand information; he has intelligence, penetration and imagination. His book is a triumph of lucidity and objectivity. It covers the period from early 1941 to the surrender ceremonies in Tokyo Bay. At no point, whether it be on psychological warfare or the war potential of Japan, does he cease to be refreshing and il-

luminating. And nowhere, compressed within so few pages, have I read a better description of the effects of the air warfare against Japan. Even those who wish to argue on the unification of the armed forces (if such persons still remain) will find a wealth of materials from the experience of Japan. Kato points out the disastrous results of the intense friction between the Army and the Navy, their competition for war materiel, their costly duplication of services and their fatal lack of cooperation. Kato argues that "the major portion of the responsibility" for Japan's failures at Guadalcanal, Bougainville, the Gilberts, and Saipan can be traced to the failure of the Army and Navy to set aside their differences. Lack of coordination between the services helped explain the poor organization of the convoy system. Not only did the Army and Navy sedulously conceal important facts from each other, but each became resentful when the other's statements were given space in the public prints. In a few words: this book is near or at the top of your list of "must" reading.

Three volumes of "documents" merit attention. The first is a slender but highly interesting item: *Secret Session Speeches* by Winston Churchill (Simon and Schuster, \$2). The contents of these five speeches, made from 20 June 1940 through 10 December 1942, are familiar to American readers because of their publication in *Life* magazine. The notes of Charles Eade, of the London *Sunday Dispatch*, are negligible; the publishers did not bother with an index. The most interesting feature consists of nine facsimile reproductions of Churchill's notes for his first speech. *Nothing to Fear* (Houghton Mifflin, \$4) presents selected addresses of Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1932 until his death in 1945. The foreword by Harry L. Hopkins is brief to the point of poverty, but the introduction and historical notes by the editor, B. D. Zevin, are concise, judicious and highly adequate. The selection of these sixty-two speeches is admirable; the format is excellent; and the twelve-page index is a pleasure. Among the reference books for the history of our times, this is a "must." *The War Reports* (Lippincott, \$7.50) is a reprinting of the three reports by each of the three top commanders of the armed forces of the United States: General Marshall, General Arnold and Admiral King. Of typography and format the less said the better; the same would apply to the foreword and "descriptive notes" by Walter Millis who demonstrates that you can achieve a pot-

boiler by using only a thimble. But it is undeniably convenient to have these nine reports brought together in the 801 pages of a single volume. Useful, too, is the fifteen-page index to all the reports. The volume contains maps and charts and photographs which appeared in the original reports, but it does not, for example, reprint any of the excellent maps in color which were published as an *Atlas of the World Battle Fronts in Semimonthly Phases to 15 August 1945*, supplementing General Marshall's third and last biennial report to the Secretary of War.

P R D NEWS LETTER

*Prepared by the staff of the
Public Relations Division, War
Department Special Staff.*

Press Tours to Occupied Areas

During the past year, the War Department sponsored tours of the occupied zones for 64 selected editors and publishers of American newspapers, magazines, news associations, and radio networks. Experienced newsmen were shown at first hand the problems facing our forces in occupation. Five groups totaling 55 newsmen toured Germany and Austria, and one group of nine traveled through Japan and Korea.

The 64 participants represented 25 states and the District of Columbia. Editors from eight additional states were invited, but for various reasons were unable to accept the Secretary of War's invitation.

Another group is scheduled to depart for the Pacific area on 1 May. A group touring the European theater will depart about 15 May.

Public Relations Conferences in European Theater

A series of conferences for public relations personnel of the major commands in the European theater is being conducted by Colonel George S. Eyster, Director of Information, USFET. At the meetings, theater officials brief public relations officers on new policies and procedures, coordinate activities, and present a program designed to educate both civilian

and military personnel for the furtherance of the occupation mission.

Lt. Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Public Information, War Department, visited Germany last fall and participated in one of the meetings. Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, Chief, Public Relations Division, War Department, was scheduled to be the principal speaker at the April meeting in Frankfurt.

Awards to War Correspondents

Approximately 700 theater campaign ribbons and certificates of appreciation have been presented during the past six months to war correspondents who served in overseas theaters. Additional awards will be announced as soon as favorable action can be completed on individual cases.

The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Secretary of War, made the initial presentations at a special award dinner in Washington in November. Recently the six Armies presented awards on a regional basis.

The awards constitute the first time that the United States armed forces have extended to war correspondents who served in combat zones the decorations and honors authorized for troops. By such recognition, the War Department hopes to strengthen the kinship between the newsmen and the soldiers whose deeds and exploits they so thoroughly reported.

Index to Public Relations Materials

An index to War Department publications affecting public relations was recently distributed to public relations officers in the field by the Liaison Section, Public Relations Division, War Department. This special publication incorporated revisions, additions, deletions, and other policy changes in official War Department publications, bringing up to date the doctrines and policies enunciated in the *Policy Book* and *Liaison Bulletins*. This project, compiled by Review Section, Public Relations Division, is designed to provide a quick reference and guide to Army public relations matters.

You must learn to trust the press. If you believe in democracy, you have got to believe in the freest possible access to information and to the fullest distribution of information—along with some misinformation, too.

ERIC HODGINS in "Gentlemen of the Press"
ARMY INFORMATION DIGEST, November 1946

I&E NEWS LETTER

Prepared by the staff of the
Information and Education
Division, War Department
Special Staff.

INFORMATION

Reference Materials in Recent Army Talks

A special number of *Army Talk* entitled "Utilization of Negro Manpower," published 12 April 1947, contains material for a special course of instruction required by Section V, War Department Circular 76 (22 March 1947). This *Army Talk*, Number 170, is divided into three sections, comprising background material for three or more hours of instruction. Titles of the three sections are: "Utilization of Negro Manpower in the Postwar Army," "Negro Platoons in Composite Rifle Companies—World War II Style," and "What About Minorities?" *Army Talk* 170 also contains reprints of Section V, WD Circular 76 (22 March 1947) and WD Circular 124 (27 April 1946) as references. In addition to regular *Army Talk* distribution, the issue will be given special distribution similar to that given War Department Circulars.

"Aftermath of War," a concise description of boundary changes resulting from World War II, is reproduced in *Army Talk* 169. Boundary changes up to February 1947 are included as a reference for bringing maps up to date.

EDUCATION

Quarterly Reports by Army Education Centers

A new report form, known as Army Education Center Quarterly Report (WDAGO Form 651), has been distributed to all AG Publications Depots, to replace the reports formerly required under paragraph 7c, RR 1-4. Detailed instructions for completion of the new report are published in War Department Memorandum 350-110-2, 17 March 1947, entitled "Army Education Program Education Center Report" (Reports Control Symbol WDSIE-4.) The first completed reports, covering the three months immediately preceding 1 July, will be due at appropriate headquarters 10 July 1947.

USAFI Mobile Units Publicized

"Classroom on Wheels," a dramatization of the work of USAFI mobile units and Army Education Centers in the European and Pacific theaters, was broadcast recently on "Sound-Off," an Army program heard over a national network Thursday evenings at 2000, Eastern Standard Time. The 24 March issue of *Newsweek* also summarized the activities of USAFI trailer units in an article entitled "Lessons in Occupation."

Categories of USAFI Courses

Courses offered by the United States Armed Forces Institute have been grouped according to the following titles:

1. *Academic*: Subjects on high school and college levels for which service personnel will ultimately desire high school or college credit.
2. *Vocational-Technical*: Courses having a direct relationship to business, industrial, or vocational-technical school utilization.
3. *Cultural-Morale*: Courses of cultural value, or those which contribute to the profitable use of leisure time.
4. *Military*: Courses which have a direct bearing on improving efficiency in a specific military assignment.

The number of offerings presently available in each category are: Academic 121, Vocational-Technical 127, Cultural-Morale 5, and Military 77.

Education Activities at Mitchell Field

At Mitchell Field, Long Island, 264 individuals are participating in the Army Education Program, a recent report shows. Educational activities include 114 enrolled in USAFI courses, 30 enrolled in university extension courses, 20 attending Hempstead Evening High School, and seven attending evening classes at Hofstra College. Off-duty classes are conducted in Spanish, German, French, American History, Bookkeeping, Algebra, and Speech. An average of five end-of-course tests and 12 General Education Development tests are administered each month.

Enlisted Instructors in European Theater

Enlisted instructors, who volunteer for selection as teachers, are conducting off-duty classes under the Army Education

Program in the European theater. Under provisions of paragraph 19c, AR 210-50, and War Department Circular 231, 1945, a number of enlisted men are serving as instructors and assistant instructors for off-duty classes.

According to the Information and Education Services in Germany, the minimum educational qualifications for persons hired for teaching at elementary or high school level are graduation from high school and satisfactory training in the subjects taught. College degrees are required for all persons hired for teaching at the college level. For the position of assistant instructor, high school graduation is prerequisite. Interest in the work, teaching experience if possible, and a good teaching personality also are emphasized. In selecting personnel, the policy is to select the best candidate available, rather than to accept any who may apply with only minimum qualifications.

Initiative in Unit Education Programs

The Information-Education Section, AFPAC, calls attention to the part initiative plays in making a unit program successful, in these words:

"No matter how small the unit, there is always room for an educational program. The Army Education Program and USAFI will cooperate fully with I&E officers and others who want to initiate it. In one unit, the enlisted men themselves are building a real I&E center, with a room set aside for study, a growing library, and USAFI materials. This is kept up to date, in charge of men interested in the project. Any small unit can institute a similar project. In some units in which there are comparatively few facilities for educational projects, interested I&E officers can with very little trouble initiate a project of their own. A popular project of this sort is the arrangement for a dark room, where amateur photographers can work undisturbed. Another such project with popular appeal is the construction of a radio workshop, for the repair of radio sets. USAFI courses, Radio for Beginners (EM 415), and Radio Service and Repair (EM 962), are invaluable for such a project."

AEP School Offers Art Courses

An Army Education Center in the Pacific theater reports an encouraging interest in the study of art. In addition to

courses in Sketching, Oil Painting, and Show Card Painting presently offered, plans are under way to offer courses in Water Coloring and Charcoal Drawing. USAFI courses EM 959, Commercial Art, and EMs 630, 631, and 632, Art Appreciation, are used in conjunction with the off-duty classes.

Assistance for AEP Supervisors

Information-education officers who desire aid in the selection and training of instructors, or in related problems of supervision, observation or improvement of instruction, should refer to Chapter 7 of TM 21-250. The manual contains a wealth of material on problems relating to instructional techniques.

A Call for Study Halls

A study room or hall, adequately lighted and equipped with chairs and tables, is invaluable in every unit where soldiers participate in the Army Education Program, *the AEP Bulletin*, AFPAC, advises. Frequently, when classes are in session and conference rooms are occupied, adequate provision is not always made for students preparing for later classes, or for those seeking opportunity for uninterrupted study of self-teaching or correspondence courses.

The average billet, dayroom, or barracks generally does not offer the quiet and freedom from interruption which applied study demands. Many soldier-students recognize this, but are unable to find a satisfactory substitute. I&E officers should therefore take pains to provide adequate study halls to complement the classroom.

Monitors in study halls are assets to the well-managed study program. The monitor should not only maintain quiet, but also, when possible, should be able to assist the students in their work.

RADIO REVIEW

Transcription Library Service

New titles recently added by the AFRS Transcription Library Service include:

On All Cylinders—H-42-123. The invention of the internal combustion engine.

Tourists to America—H-41-133. The reactions of foreign visitors to American modes of speech, politics, and social customs, as seen through the centuries.

In addition, all programs of the series, *From the Bookshelf of the World*, will be circulated by Transcription Library Service.

Educational Radio Programs

The following programs in the Educational Series will be issued during May:

This Is The Story

Cuba (Its History and Its People)

Basic English

Spreading the Word (Printing from Gutenberg to the Invention of the Linotype)

Science Magazine of the Air

Listening In (Historic Developments in Radio)

Lights On (Thomas Alva Edison and the Incandescent Lamp)

From the Bookshelf of the World

The Spy (by James Fenimore Cooper)

Moby Dick, Part I (by Herman Melville)

Moby Dick, Part II (by Herman Melville)

Legend in Brocade (Letters of Lord Chesterfield)

The Devil and Daniel Webster (by Stephen Vincent Benet)

Heard at Home: At least four programs selected from the following forum and roundtable series will be issued in transcription form: People's Platform, American Forum of the Air, America's Town Meeting of the Air, University of Chicago Roundtable, Our Foreign Policy.

AID

THE DIGEST AVAILABLE TO ALL

It is possible for any member of the armed forces or any civilian to receive THE DIGEST at a yearly subscription rate of \$1.50 (\$2.00 foreign). Subscriptions may be entered, beginning with current issues, with the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Single copies may be obtained at 15 cents a copy.

DIGEST OF LEGISLATION

*Prepared by the Legislative and
Liaison Division, War Depart-
ment Special Staff.*

1. National Service Life Insurance (Public Law 5—80th Congress.)

Authorizes servicemen and veterans of World War II to take out any of the several kinds of National Service Life Insurance policies set out in the Act; authorizes persons holding lapsed policies to reinstate them until 1 August 1947; and makes provisions under certain conditions for automatic insurance for persons who are totally disabled.

Authorizes the issuance originally of National Service Life Insurance on any of the plans provided for in the Act: five-year level premium term, ordinary life, twenty-payment life, thirty-payment life, twenty-year endowment, endowment at age sixty, and endowment at age sixty-five. Under the law before it was amended, only insurance on the five-year level premium term plan could be issued originally and it must have been carried for one year before it could be converted to a permanent plan. An applicant for insurance may now avail himself of a permanent type policy without delay.

Term insurance may be converted as of the date when any premium becomes due or has become due, or exchanged as of the date of the original policy, upon payment of the difference in reserve, at any time while such insurance is in force and within the term period, to any of the permanent plans of insurance above mentioned. Conversion to an endowment plan cannot be made while insured is totally disabled. If the insured is totally disabled at the expiration of his term insurance under conditions which would entitle him to continued insurance protection were it not for such expiration, such insurance shall be automatically converted to insurance on the ordinary life plan, unless the insured has elected insurance on some other plan.

Authorizes the Administrator of the Veterans Administration to establish by regulations, provisions for cash, paid-up and extended values, dividends from gains and savings, refund of unearned premiums, and such other provisions as may be found to be reasonable and practicable.

2. Mileage and Other Travel Allowances (Public Law 21—80th Congress.)

Provides statutory authority for the use of the Official Mileage Tables prepared by the Chief of Finance, War Department, in the payment and settlement of mileage and other travel allowance accounts of all personnel, including enlisted personnel.

The Comptroller General has held that distances shown in the Official Mileage Tables were conclusive upon the General Accounting Office only in the payment and settlement of mileage accounts of officers. Such a ruling resulted in disallowance of payments made to enlisted personnel based upon distances published in the Official Mileage Tables, if the shortest usually traveled route as determined by the Comptroller's office was not used. The use of the tables in the computation of travel expense vouchers for all military personnel will greatly facilitate the payment of such accounts.

3. *Establishment of an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System following the termination of its functions on 31 March 1947, and to preserve and service the Selective Service records. (Public Law 26—80th Congress.)*

Provides for allowing Selective Service to expire on 31 March 1947 and directs the Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System as rapidly as possible and not later than 31 March 1948. Also provides for transferring the draft records to a central records office in each State, instead of leaving them in each county. The present number of Selective Service employees (7500) is to be further reduced to 5000 by 1 June and to not more than 1200 by 1 November.

The State Headquarters maintaining their records will make them available for inspection by veterans to secure information needed for making claims against the Government.

Section 4 of the Act authorizes the Director of Selective Service Records, after 1 July 1947, to transfer surplus property of the Selective Service System to the National Guard and Organized Reserves, without reimbursement and with approval of the War Assets Administration.

4. *Suspension of Navigation and Vessel Inspection Laws. (Public Law 28—80th Congress..)*

Provides for the suspension of navigation and vessel inspection laws, as applied to vessels operated by the War Department, upon the termination of title V, Second War Powers Act, 1942, as amended. Such suspension shall be effective only until 31 December 1947.